

GLOEW'S GLOBE TODAY
FIRST
TIMES

STEEL STRIKERS PRY TEST "HAND" METHODS OF AUTHORITIES

Continued From First Page.

the steel industry by private from the workers.

Pittsburgh was accompanied by W. R. Rubin, counsel for the steel strikers, when he entered the committee room.

Mr. Chairman, may I ask what assurances there are that Mr. Gary will heed the request of this committee?

asked Rubin at the outset of his inquiry.

"I have only Mr. Gary's word," answered Senator Keayne.

Rubin read telegram exchanged between Joseph P. Tumulty and Samuel J. Compas, asking that the steel strike be postponed until after the industrial conference set for Oct. 4.

Pittsburgh's letter in reply to Compas requested that the strike be postponed.

He requested that the strike be "held in check" until after the conference would mean "no demonstration."

In a telegram, President Wilson, Pittsburgh declared the strike was ordered after "calm and cool consideration" and "everyone desired to comply with the President's request."

Compas, however, had that Gary's attitude and "systematic persecution ending in murder" made the strike necessary.

TO DISCLOSE ALL FACTS.

"We are glad to respond to the request of this committee," said the speaker, "and I am sure that the public, upon the testimony, will be able to make up its own mind as to the merits of the case."

About eighteen years ago the steel industry appropriated a fund for the organized labor and the campaign was continued up to the present time.

Organized labor, realizing the influence of the steel industry, decided it would be to organize the steel workers during the past few years leading up to Judge Gary's refusal to meet with the labor men.

"The men responded in large numbers," Pittsburgh said. "In a short time we were well on our way towards organization."

William Z. Foster, Pittsburgh said, was an organizer of the Carriers of America before he joined the steel movement.

ORGANIZATION FOUGHT.

"The steel corporations were reporting to every method to prevent the organization," said Pittsburgh. "The American Federation of Labor initiated the movement to organize the steel workers." Pittsburgh said in reply to a question from Senator Joseph of New Mexico.

"The had condition of the steel industry was used to destroy good conditions elsewhere. The hours are long; the wages are small; the treatment—'you can't describe it.' The eight-hour day 'was the first attempt to thwart organization,' Pittsburgh said.

"The men wouldn't pay any attention to promises, so we went into the Pittsburgh district, feeling that we had the legal and citizenship rights to meet and discuss these questions. The first opposition we met was in McKeesport. We were met with all kinds of resistance. We were told that we couldn't have a meeting of any kind in a hall or a vacant lot."

"The national committee then took up the matter with the Mayor, Pittsburgh said, and the Mayor of McKeesport said we absolutely couldn't meet."

Strikers Awed by State

Constitutional; Protest

Their Iron-Hard Rule

Pittsburgh, Sept. 24.—With the light shifted temporarily to Washington, where the Senate today opened its inquiry into the situation, the big steel strike went into the fourth day with little actual change in conditions.

The great steel centers in and around Pittsburgh continued to

around Pittsburgh continued to operate, steel closures in the country—in Chicago, Gary, Youngstown and Wheeling—the tie-up of the industry apparently is complete.

The situation in Western Pennsylvania is becoming more tense. The strike element is becoming more and more incensed, and the steel industry with which the authorities are ruing the situation.

IRON-HARD RULE.

The mounting state troops, accompanied by the regular uniformed police and hundreds of deputies, are ruing the situation with rigor. Little hesitancy is tolerated in many of the steel towns around Pittsburgh. Four persons constitute a crowd, and must move. If they don't move they usually get a swift view of the business end of a gun followed by arrest.

Against the assertions and protest of the steel element the authorities set forth that only by this policy can they prevent riot and bloodshed such as has marked previous industrial disputes through this territory. As long as men are kept moving they are not allowed to congregate and listen to inflammatory utterances, the authorities say, there can be but little trouble.

"NO NOIS, NO RIOTS."

Their attitude is that riots come from mobs; hence, if there are no mobs there are no riots. To the effective use of these methods the authorities attribute the comparative tranquility of the situation in Western Pennsylvania to date. Comparing the size and scope and elements engaged in the strike, there has been little serious rioting and bloodshed.

The effect of this policy, however, has been to create masterful content on the part of the strikers. To get word to their followers the strike leaders have been forced to employ "word of mouth" and "underground railway" methods. In addition to being unfulfilled the strikers assert that this is crippling their cause.

There were minor disturbances in half a dozen steel districts last night and early today. Some McKeesport strikers attempted to hold a mass meeting. The police came and endeavored to break it up, but were unopposed.

STATE POLICE FEARED.

"Then the state troops appeared and rode into the crowd. It went back. Somebody threw stones and there was a general mix-up, in which half a dozen were injured."

Similar scenes were enacted near Brackenridge, where another meeting was attempted. Police interfered and the strikers moved across the river. This meeting also was broken up.

State troops were ordered to the aid of the Allegheny river at midnight to protect workmen arriving for the late shift. Hundreds of strikers have been made throughout the industrial district.

Foster Declares State

Constitutional as Bad as Cossacks Under the Czar

By International News Service.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 24.—William Z. Foster, director of the steel strikers in the Pennsylvania district, sent a telegram to Governor William G. Spruell today characterizing the tactics of the Pennsylvania state constabulary as "worthy of the Don Cossacks under the Czar."

Foster's telegram was in reply to a telegram from Governor Spruell, which upheld the actions of the police in breaking up a strikers mass meeting at North Clairton. It follows:

"Your telegram received and read carefully. In reply permit me to say that you have been greatly misinformed regarding the so-called riots at North Clairton. In substance the affair was nothing else but a deliberate and premeditated assault on peaceful and legal assemblage of workmen by the state police. The facts are these:

"A quiet, orderly meeting was being held with the knowledge and consent of the local authorities, in a place especially designated by the latter for the holding of such a meeting. Suddenly, like a bolt from the sky, a detachment of mounted state police appeared on the scene, dashed among the people clubbing them and riding roughshod over them. Absolutely no order for dispersal was given. Of these facts we stand ready to submit proof from scores of witnesses."

"The whole affair was worthy of the Don Cossacks in the days of the Czar, but three familiar with the methods of the Pennsylvania state police are not surprised at this. They are professional trouble-makers and are doing as bad or worse in practically every strike-bound town where they are located. They are manufacturing terror in order that the steel workers' strike may be disrupted and broken."

"Unions participating in this strike are doing their utmost to further the cause of free speech and free assembly of unwarranted attacks by the state police. Our whole group of organizers are willing at all times to give the most active assistance to the constituted authorities to maintain order in this community."

(Signed) "WILLIAM Z. FOSTER."

Chief Stone Declares

Brotherhoods Do Not

Strike for Sympathy

By International News Service.

Washington, Sept. 24.—"We never go out on sympathy strikes." This was the answer today of Warren

Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in the announcement in Pittsburgh yesterday by Secretary William E. Foster, that a sub-committee of the steel workers had been appointed to meet with the presidents of the four big railroad brotherhoods to discuss matters pertaining to the strike.

The implication that sympathetic strike action would be asked of the brotherhoods.

Stone is generally regarded as the spokesman of the "Big Four" brotherhoods.

Cleveland Officials

and Strikers United

to Prevent Disorder

Cleveland, Sept. 24.—Strike leaders

and city officials redoubled their efforts today to prevent further trouble in the steel strike.

At a big mass meeting at Brookside Park the workmen were exhorted to refrain from any act bordering on

violence. At a conference with Mayor Davis, the strike leaders promised to do no picketing and to make every effort to keep their men away from the plants. Police reserves were being maintained today in the vicinity of the disorders of yesterday. The 34 men arrested yesterday were to be arraigned today on charges ranging from cutting to kill, to creating a disturbance. The strike continues to gain impetus in the Cleveland district. But one plant, a finishing mill, continues operation and it is running but one shift.

Secretary H. W. Hulse declared

that 1,000 recruits have been added in the Cleveland district in the past 24 hours.

Wedding Rings

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All sizes and widths

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THAT substantial quality appearance that you notice in some men is very often influenced by the clothes they wear. Rich thoroughbred fabrics, refined, pleasing patterns and style features—neither too flippant nor too staid in tone, all tend to create an appearance of good grooming without an obvious straining for effect. Such clothes are Clothes of Refinement.* a MORSE-MADE model very popular among men who count in social and business circles. The selection is admirable at

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Back goes your money if you're dissatisfied
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100% AMERICANISM

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A SLATTERY SUIT

Therefore—A Smart Suit



YES, our Suits are smart—there isn't room for doubt. The women who have visited our Second Floor department for misses and women have approved them by word—and better still, by purchase.

At \$45.00
A Silvertone

One of the most popular materials of the Autumn fashion selections is Silvertone—and here is a suit in olive-brown, Copen or navy, at a price sure to attract.

A fitted model is this, neat, trim, and rather military-like because of its trimness. The collar, so designed as to lap over and button under the chin, perhaps adds a touch of the military. The lines of the coat are accentuated by double cording, and the buttons on the sides of the coat-skirts are jaunty and different.

Slattery Suits are rather individual in their linings also. People notice that and like it. This \$45.00 model has a fancy silk lining in most artistic color combination.

E.T. SLATTERY CO.

Tremont Street, Opposite Boston Common

COLUMBIA 12 IN. DOUBLE-DISC RECORDS, 60c

Filene's Automatic Bargain BASEMENT

for men who save the basement way

just 54 men's high-grade suits

\$22.50

from a famous maker

Ready tomorrow, way below the maker's present selling price. You will recognize the good value at a glance in the quality of the good-looking mixtures, durable linings and fine tailoring. If you want a fall suit—it won't take but a few minutes to select one of these fine three-piece suits—young men's models. Sizes 34 to 40, and only 54 in the lot. Come early!

men's new fall top-coats

tweeds and mixtures \$23.50



plenty of new negligee shirts, \$1.59

The kind men like—fine printed or corded madras with neat colored stripes in brown, blue, green and other colors. Others of fine merced material. Coat style with soft turban cuffs, a few have laundered cuffs. Come early, men and stock up at such savings.



men's new silk ties, 63c

To go with the new shirts—made with slide bands and large knot ends. Choice from any number of neat patterns and colors.

men's cotton sox for 29c

Natural colors—double toe, heel,—honed. Sizes 10 to 11½. SEC. ONDS.

Goods must sell quickly or price drops DOWN ¼ after 12 selling days, ½ after 18 selling days, ¾ after 24 selling days. Goods given away after 30 selling days.

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PUBLIC FLYING VENTURE DID NOT PAY

Partners in Pleasure Plane
Company Go Into Court to
Secure Accounting

Flying machines are the subject of litigation between Porter D. Hewitt and Percival H. Spencer as shown by a bill in equity which has been filed in the Superior Court for Suffolk county.

On February 1 last both entered into an oral partnership to build and operate aeroplanes to carry passengers for hire, each to have one-half the profits and to divide equally as to expenses.

The enterprise, which was established at No. 55 Norway street under the name of the Pleasure Flying Aeroplanes Company, has not been a financial success according to Hewitt, who attributes the failure of the project mainly to Spencer's want of knowledge as to the principles of aviation.

Because Spencer did not understand the first rudiments of operating either an aeroplane or hydroplane, Hewitt says that a machine which was built at a cost of \$1,000 fell to the ground while under the management of Spencer, and is not now worth \$2,000.

Hewitt asks the court to order Spencer to make an accounting of the flying time he made, and says that the business suffered through negligence and indifference on the part of Spencer.

Hewitt also wants Spencer enjoined from using any of the machines belonging to the firm, or disposing or encumbering the assets.

Judge Hammond has issued an order of notice made returnable on September 29.

WARD 19 "SUFFS" HOLD CITIZENSHIP MEETING

The suffragists of Ward 19 are to hold their annual convention today in the lecture room of the Dorchester High School. The election of delegates to the State Association will take place. Mrs. Ida Porter-Royce, special citizenship lecturer of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association, will speak upon the program of education for citizenship for the new women voters, and plans will be laid for civic classes in the district for the coming winter. The district chairman, Mrs. Helen C. McNulty, will preside.

B. U. LAW HAS ALREADY ENROLLED 405 STUDENTS

Boston University School of Law reports an enrollment of 405 students with indications of more registrations to come. The largest attendance in the history of the school was 340 in the year before the war, and the present enrollment should exceed 470 for the middle of next week. The entering class of law students now numbers 182, and should number well over 200 when the new students have fully registered. Two hundred and ten of those students are present are former students of the school.

LIANE CERARA, daughter of Anna Held, who inherits the greater part of the \$278,260 estate of her actress mother.



Anna Held's Burial
Bill Is Held Up;
Estate \$278,260

New York, Sept. 22.—The estate of Anna Held, the actress, whose eyes charmed two continents for a score of years, included \$25,000 in diamonds and jewelry. The total worth of the estate was \$278,260, according to Charles F. Henton of San Francisco, who as executor, filed an accounting here, at the same time including a petition that his duties be terminated. The bulk of the estate was left to Miss Liane Cerara, Miss Held's daughter. Only one bill that of an undertaker for \$2,124, was not paid, it having been disputed by the executor.

NORTH SEA SWEEP CLEAN OF MINES BY U. S. "GOES"

LONDON, Sept. 22.—American sailors who have been making the summer time safe for commerce around the British Isles have swept up the last mine field in the North Sea, but the task will not be declared officially ended until October 4. These are the last "goes" in the American detachment that has been clearing the waters around Great Britain of German-planted mines.

CHARGE BILL POSTER LITTERS UP PROPERTY

John F. Charles R. Ellen F. and Elizabeth F. Monahan have brought a bill in equity in the Superior Court against Edward C. Donnelly, a bill poster, in which the plaintiffs ask for an injunction to restrain the respondent from littering a space between two buildings owned by the plaintiffs with waste paper. Donnelly & Sons have a large bill board on the roof of a brick building numbered 1217 Tremont street, Roxbury, adjoining the premises of the plaintiffs. As old posters are torn from the board to make way for new ones, the plaintiffs say that the papers are thrown into the passage-way.

PLAYER PIANO ROLLS WANTED AT HINGHAM

Player piano rolls are wanted to help entertain the service men at Hingham, and should be sent to the receiving ship at that station. S. B. Sturtevant, entertainment director, is making the appeal for the rolls and would prefer the eighty-eight-note kind.

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How to Relieve Stomach Distress in a Few Minutes. Heavy Back If Treatment Does Not Overcome Any Form of Indigestion

If you feel as though there was a lump at the pit of the stomach, that a couple of MIO-NA stomach tablets and in five minutes you should see that all stomach distress has vanished. If you feel gas, have heartburn or sour stomach you need MIO-NA. If your stomach feels upset, the morning after the night before, take two MIO-NA tablets and you will feel better. If you feel indigestion, heartburn or sour stomach, take two MIO-NA tablets and you will feel better. If you feel indigestion or stomach trouble, take the MIO-NA in your glass and you will find your money. For sale at all leading drug stores.

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Hear Eddie Cantor
from the "Follies of 1919." Other big musical comedy hits;
47 new records this month. Delightful new classical records
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All phonographs with universal tone arms play Pathe Records.
Victrol and Columbia owners can play these records by using
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This Great Festival of Bargains Ends This Week, Buy While Sale Prices Prevail. Goods
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Final Week of Morgan's Big Fall Clearance & Alteration Sale



OTHER HOUSEKEEPING OUTFITS AS FOLLOWS:
Reduced to
\$124 1-Bed Room \$169 2-Bed Room \$245 3-Bed Room
\$2.50 Weekly \$2.50 Weekly \$2.50 Weekly

3-Piece Colonial Parlor Suite \$69.50
43.75

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MORGAN'S
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17 floors filled with furniture, bought before the prices began to skyrocket, provides you with the opportunity to buy furniture at Ferdinand's at prices lower than the downtown stores. We urge you to investigate the quality and prices at other stores and then come to Ferdinand's.

disse unsold—bought during the month—will be absolutely sacrificed and sold on the days they are advertised—regardless of cost or value, in order to start with entirely new stocks the first day of each month.

\$4.97 **\$6.97** **\$9.97**

HUNDREDS OF OTHER BARGAINS EQUALLY AS GOOD

Positively No Mail or C. O. D. Orders Filled

Washington, Hanover and Elm Streets

the prevalent genuine spirit of patriotism and respect for law and order on the part of our American boys and girls, while we offer our award to the influence of the home, we must, in appreciation of a just proportion, lay at the feet of our faithful and patient school teachers the largest wreath of them all. We have found recently of a "Proposed strike on the part of the ministry," and it is all poppycock.

Such situations have emanated

Headaches, Neuralgia, Flu, Women's Aches. Ask for A.K. Tablets.

3-Piece Bedroom Suite

A combination of mahogany Dresser and Chiffonier and full size Bed may be bought as a suite or separate. The Dresser and Chiffonier are of strong construction and well finished, with large, easy-sliding drawers and French plate mirrors. The Bed is finished with guaranteed lacquer, continuous 2-inch posts, 1-inch fillers. All sizes. Value \$139.

\$99

Terms to Suit Your Convenience

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2260 WASHINGTON STREET
At Dudley St. Terminal

All Prices Marked in Plain Figures

FEAR MISSING GIRL KILLED HERSELF

Muriel Young Worried Over
Marred Beauty, Caused by
Scar on Face

Years are entertained today that Muriel Young, the sixteen-year-old adopted daughter of Mrs. Arthur Eagleton and niece of Mrs. Cora H. Eagleton, proprietor of Bunting Inn, had ended her life rather than live with an irremovable scar marring her once beautiful features.

All efforts to locate the girl, who disappeared on September 14, have proved unavailing.

Circulars with her photograph on them have been sent to all sections of the United States, Canada and Mexico. Pinkerton detectives have thoroughly scoured the country, but as yet have received almost no trace of her whereabouts.

She was last seen at about 1 o'clock on the day of September 14. Two chauffeurs employed by her aunt had brought her in from Lynnfield to the South Station that she might take the 1:04 train for Bunker Hill, where her mother spends the Summer months. From that point on her movements are unknown.

A peculiar coincidence regarding her absence is the fact that on the same day she vanished the home of Mrs. Eagleton in Lynnfield, not far from Bunting, was visited and many articles of value taken by the thieves. No trace of the robbers, who apparently came while painters who had been working at the house were at lunch, had been found.

The girl had suffered much mental depression since June, when with her father mother she figured in an automobile accident. As a result of the accident she sustained a severe cut on her face, which necessitated thirty-five stitches to close. When she recovered from the effects of those in-

MURIEL YOUNG, 16-year-old Boston girl whose mysterious disappearance had resulted in nation-wide search for her.



juries her beauty, which had been particularly marked, was gone.

In the hope of eradicating all the signs of the frightful accident her mother and aunt had consulted the aid of the leading skin specialists of the country. With the aid of an electrical apparatus it was hoped to re-

She was to have undergone one of

these electrical treatments during the week she vanished. The injury had also resulted in a partial paralysis of the face and thus restored to the girl her childhood beauty.

When the girl vanished she had with her between \$200 and \$300 in cash. She had previously expressed a hope to go to work and make her own way in the world. It was thought that possibly she might have followed out this determination and as a result offices in Washington and Chicago are being thoroughly canvassed for trace of her.

She had ambitions to become an expert typist, and was wont to practice on a typewriter which had been purchased for her. Clippings found in her effects had to do with such work in Chicago and Washington.

Another ambition of hers was to become a nurse, but Mrs. Eagleton objected to all such ideas and continually talked with her regarding them.

The girl was well grown and might easily have been thought to be twenty years old instead of sixteen, her real age. She was a pupil until the Summer recess of a finishing school in Concord, N. H. The girl as far as is known, had no male friends or acquaintances who could have known anything about her disappearance.

Her mother went to the postoffice herself for the mail and is positive the girl never received any letters from any admirers.

MEXICANS EXCLUDE
SCORES OF BRITONS

Washington, Sept. 25. — Scores of British subjects have been refused entry into Mexico during the last few weeks, according to word reaching the British embassy today. Embassy officials were without details, but understood that officials in Mexico City had peremptorily refused to issue passports, and that border officials were refusing to issue passports unless they were told to whom they would waive responsibility for any harm that might befall them.

GUARDIAN OF COCHRANE CHILDREN FILES BOND

As the guardian of a still-born child for the benefit of Alexander Cochrane, Mary Stokes Cochrane and Kamellie Press Cochrane, all minors, residing in Milton, F. Douglas Cochrane of Milton has filed a bond of \$25,000.



LYKNU LIKE NEW

The "One-Cloth" Polish
Leaves a dry, lasting lustre.
You don't have to go over surface a second time. Saves Time!
—Saves Work!

Use Little! Rub Dry!
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FASHION WEEK IN BOSTON

Brings out in a most emphatic manner

Gilchrist's New Millinery Styles

Milady will find "what is what" in hats for present and later wear. Many reproductions of imported models, together with artistically designed styles from our own expert millinery workers are ready.

Fabric hats are most favored by stylish dressers. Duvelty, suede cloth, velvet and other rich materials are employed for shapes. Prices range from—

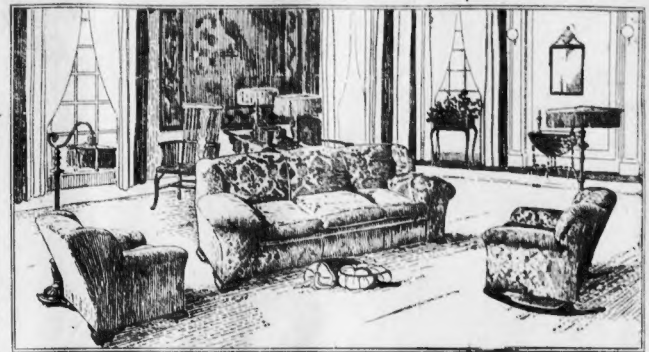
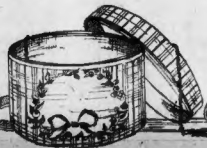
\$10.00 up to \$45.00

In hand-made hats, hatters' plush is used extensively, especially in medium-sized models. Soft crowns of brocaded satin and embroidered taffeta are generously employed. Feathers are the leading trimming, while ostrich, velvet flowers and fruit in bright colors are much in demand. Beaver brown, copper, king's blue and black are the prominent colors.

Shapes Are Large, Medium and Very Attractive Close-Fitting

GILCHRIST'S

THE STORE OF PROGRESS



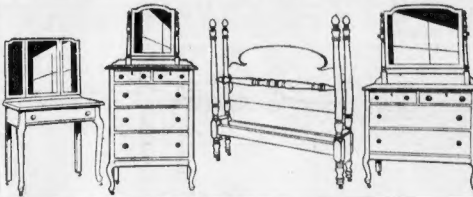
Home, Sweet Home, @ Summerfield's Furniture

Picture to yourself the charming scene; the day's work is over, you're snugly reposing in the armchair; from the other rooms comes the tinkling of childish laughter; worries are forgotten, contentment reigns supreme; such a picture is Home, Sweet Home.

And your credit here will help you furnish your home without paying cash, dividing your payments to suit your convenience. All the furniture in this big American store is yours to select from. You may choose the newest, the best, the most attractive and the most comfortable furniture and pay for its use while enjoying it. Come here for furniture and home comforts.

The luxurious three-piece suite shown is so sumptuous and inviting—a wealth of comfort—consisting of large sofa, with loose cushions, deep soft spring back, armchair and rocker in the same fashion, comfort and beauty, and covered with a fine velvet of rich, soft tones. Specially priced here **\$453.25**
The long Sofa Table, exquisitely carved and beautifully built, is now priced here at only **\$74.50**
The Mahogany Reading Chair shown at the left is now priced at only **\$19.85**

The Mahogany Frame, Cane Back and Tapestry Upholstered Chair at right is now priced here at only **\$36.75**
How superb and beautiful the Table Lamps are with their gilt bases and silk colored shades. Each now specially priced here **\$34.50**
The Reading Lamp, old rose shade and gilt pedestal, is now specially priced here at **\$68.75**
The floor Lamp, gilt and green colored pedestal and silk shade, is now specially priced here at **\$87.50**

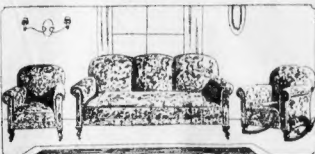


You'd Expect to Pay
More For This 4-Piece
Bedroom Suite Than

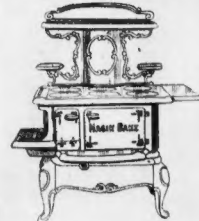
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It is in beautiful period design and is finished in rich mahogany. All drawers are boxed in and are absolutely dustproof. All mirrors of a good size and are French plate. It means a saving to you at only **\$142.50**

Overstuffed Living Room Suite Magikbake Kitchen Range



This suite is excellently made throughout. The spring construction makes for solid comfort, while the tapestry covering makes the suite rich and dignified. See this **\$198.50** suite on our parlor suite floor. Specially priced



A splendid cooker and baker, economical to operate, saves fuel. Unusual value.

\$38.75

Fumed Oak Living Room Suite

\$39.85

Let this suite live in your living room for this Fall. Set consists of settee, chair and rocker and table with magazine end racks. Nicely upholstered backs with spring seats, and are built to be sturdy and substantial.



The House of Dignified Credit

SUMMERFIELDS

727-737 WASHINGTON STREET

FASHION DISPLAY OFFERS EVERY WOMAN A WIDE RANGE OF DASHING COLORS AND SNAPPY STYLES



First is shown a pretty coat, with raccoon collar and an unusual Tam, from Gilchrist's. Next is a misses' black lace gown over turquoise blue, from White's. The third is a misses' suit of Duval peachbloom, with heaver, from Jordan's. The swagger leather jacket and plaid skirt is a Filene novelty. The fifth is a creation in fur from Pazoit's — an evening wrap of ermine.

The woman who longs for color and imagination and a dash of glamour in her evening clothes, will find them in the display of H. H. White Company's Fall offerings. Violet and opal, velvets of pile and texture often dreamed of, but rarely seen; the quaint in accessories—these this firm has gathered together to send Madame Boston forth arrayed bewitchingly.

Another gown, sister to the first, was by Jenny. It was a metallic creation, with a fish tail train. The accessories shown at White's rhyme in with the main motif. For instance, on this metallic gown just mentioned, at the waist, where lace of the bodice gave way to brocade of the skirt, a slight touch of violet satin nestled half hidden in the stockings, which matched as-

actly. Attack patent leather pumps completed a distinctive toilette. Fans, again, delightful implements of coquetry and power, have come into their own imperious way once again, as shown at the White display. Looking at them, you can but think of the many fans carefully folded away these long years, by gentle mother or gentle grandmothers. Of ostrich feathers, voluminous, they have lain for years awaiting their day of triumph once again. The day has come.

And their modern sisters at White's, this Fall of 1919, call them forth from their hiding with glad welcome. Two of the most exquisite fans are large one of black ostrich half curled; the other was an equally large fan made of peacock's feathers. A finger ring on the fourth finger, with stone to match the black ostrich, added a finishing touch. And nearby, black saddle shoes, with daintiest French heels, suggested one warm and sensible way of solving the problem of footwear for evening, if it is danced or dinner away from home.

But when it comes to frocks, all the time and attention must not be given to evening clothes, delightful as these are. The one-piece dress is a garment loaded fruitfully in the sartorial foundations of attire feminine. At Jordan's, one-piece dresses were never so snappy or so becoming. These are items for the average buyer.

heart of the woman who is looking for quiet elegance in a gown fit to wear for dinner not too formal. **RAISE DINNER GOWNS.** The first was a combination of a brown colored duvetyn, for a bodice, and a brown velvet skirt, of darker color. The bodice was scalloped in rather large, circular effect. The brown of the velvet, lustrous below, was the last touch in refined elegance. The second gown, like the first, suitable for the informal dinner or for the theatre, was a clove shade of brown, also in duvetyn.

It was a copy of a French model, and its claim to immortal glory was the subtlety of its self embroidery. The stitches were in silk; the design was hothowered. Rather heavy tulle, of the same shade as the gown, were added into a short sash. The skirt, at one side, was coquettishly caught into a few fine gathers. That gown spoke for itself.

Library Examination
An examination for Grade B of the library service of the Boston Public Library will be held on Saturday morning, October 11, at 10 o'clock.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

An Attractive Autumn Showing of Women's Inexpensive

Dresses

13.95 to 18.50



Silk Poplin
Serge-Satin—
Crepe de Chine

Charming Frocks for Immediate Wear
Illustrated

Sketch No. 1. Silk Poplin Dress with the new tuxedo vestee front, long sleeves with turn back cuff. A very modish frock.....13.95
Sketch No. 2. Satin Frock, featuring wide girde which terminates in a cash, the new ruffled tunic and fancy sleeves. Black jet button trimmed.....18.50
Sketch No. 3. Crepe de Chine Frock with fancy embroidered blouse and tunic. Splendid for wear with a top coat for cool days.....18.50
Sketch No. 4. Serge Dress with silk braided side panels, trimmed with black bone buttons. Sash ties in front.....18.50

New Location on Second Floor

Jordan Marsh Company

Song Hits

From Musical Broadway



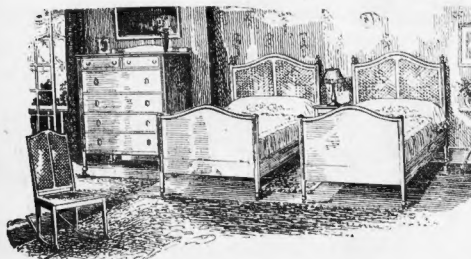
Rolling tunes, and gay songs have come from the new musical shows in glad profusion. For the house party, the college frolic and the glee club sing there are many jolly new songs.

When Two Hearts Discover From See Saw
See Saw
Tulip Time
My Baby's Arms From Follies of 1919
Mandy
Thoughts I Wrote on the Leaves of My Heart... From Tumble Inn
Won't You Help Me Out?
I've Told My Love
Sometime
Keep on Smiling From Sometime
Picking Peaches
Girl of My Heart
Twinkle From Somebody's Sweetheart
It Gets Them All
City of Dreams... From Oh! My Dear
I Wonder Whether
Old Fashioned Garden From Hitchy Koo 1919
In Hitchy's Garden
I Want a Daddy Who Will Rock Me to Sleep From Greenwich Follies
My Little Lavanese
Fairy Tales From Buddies
Please Learn to Love
Dreamy Alabama
Desert Love
Tell Me
You Can't Drive My Dreams
Away
Sweet Siamese
Wild Honey
Golden Gate
Colleen's Eyes
Dreaming Alone in the Twilight
Starlight Love
Carolina Sunshine
Mammy's Lullaby
Where the Lanterns Glow
Down by the Meadow Brook

A wide selection of classical and semi-classical songs and instrumental music.

Jordan Marsh Company

Paine's



EXCEPTIONAL

Because of Paine's preparations long ago they are manufacturing and selling today exceptional values throughout their many individual shops.

The Bedroom Suite illustrated may be taken as an example—a graceful Hepplewhite design, in old ivory and cane: Bedsteads, each, \$80; Chiffonier, \$62; Mirror Stand, \$22.50; Chair, \$21; Rocker, \$21.

Rugs, Draperies, Lamps and other decorations, all combine to make this store Boston headquarters for worth-while home furnishings.

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street near Boylston Street

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY



The Walking Dolly

A lovable, companionable little creature that will charm every child.
Just take Dolly by the hand and she will walk beside you wherever you want to go without growing tired.
Her joints are sturdy built, and she is unbreakable.

Bring the children to Our Top Shop, Third Floor, Annex, so that they may see the Dollies walk.

Jordan Marsh Company



at 6¢
Candy Place

EVERYBODY!

Assorted flavors and peppermint, chocolate, wintergreen and cinnamon.

ONE OF 300 NECCO SWEETS

Necco
New England Confectionery Company
BOSTON, MASS.



INSIST
UPON THE
GENUINE

Helps make Strong
Sturdy Men and
Beautiful Healthy
Women—Used By
Over 3,000,000
People Annually A.
a Tonic, Strength
and Blood Builder.
Ask Your Doctor
or Druggist.

2,500 EAGERLY FEDERAL H. C. L. THROUGH ARMY. DRIVE HOLDING SALES STORE PRICES DOWN

"Group Orders" Discontinued
and "Repeaters" Barred at
South Boston Base

About 2,500 persons thronged the doors of the Army Retail Store, which opened today in South Boston for the sale of surplus army supplies. The crowd had gathered before the store had been open an hour, and it was believed that before the day was over it would be necessary to increase the sales force of 200. The store is at Warehouse No. 2 on D street.

At least 500 persons were on hand waiting for the place to open for business at 9 a. m. Colonel W. H. Hart, zone supply officer, gave in general charge.

Some of the articles advertised, including new heavy underwear, raincoats and articles, had not arrived when the sale opened, but were expected to be on route.

With the opening of the new store, as formerly sent in by manufacturing and other plants with large forces of employees, would be discontinued, the postal order system rendered each order unnecessary.

Colonel Hart emphasized that the retail store is entirely distinct from the postal system. Those wishing to order by mail may make up their orders from published price lists and mail them with money order or certified check drawn to the superintendent of the Quartermaster's Retail Store. These orders and checks should be mailed to the Army Supply Base, South Boston.

Delivery is free to the homes of the purchasers, and all orders over \$2 will be insured free. If any order cannot be filled, the money will be returned to the sender.

It was also announced that "repeaters"—that is, persons returning to the "cash and carry" store for many orders—would not be considered. The object of the store being to accommodate as large a portion of the public as possible and to discourage hoarding.

Committee Appointed in Boston
to Discuss Legal Phases
October 6

By Editorial Service.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Attorney-General Palmer said that the campaign so far made against the high cost of living had at least resulted in keeping food prices from going up and that some material reductions had been effected.

The attorney-general says the campaign has not touched wearing apparel, the price of which is still going up. He declared that this could and should be accomplished until the food control act is amended to make it extend to wearing apparel.

HOOPER INTERESTED.

The attorney-general has been advised by Herbert Hoover that he is very much interested in the campaign. Mr. Hoover expressed confidence that the campaign would prove of use and suggested that measures be taken under the new law, when enacted, to regulate sales within the trade and to stop speculation.

A committee of the attorneys general of the United States, which was appointed at the recent Boston meeting of the American Bar Association, will meet in Washington, October 8, to discuss legal phases of the campaign against food costs and profiteering. "We have had assurance of cooperation from the heads of virtually all of the wholesale and retail associations of the country," said Attorney General Palmer today.

STATE BOARDS AIDING.

Thirty-three former state food administrators are now directing fair price committee work. In five more States the Governors have been asked to recommend men to take charge of the fair price work.

Reports from the thirty-three States where former state food administrators are now in charge show that active work is being done. There have been objections to dealers serving on the fair price committees. It is the best judgment that dealers as well as consumers should be represented on the fair price committees and that policy will be continued.

THE DOUBLE BREASTED SUIT a la KIRSCHBAUM

The Tailors of 100% Wool in 100% Styles

The Young Well-Dressed Business Man

If he joins the big majority will put on a new double-breasted suit this season.

The Styling Staff of Kirschbaum has scored a real accomplishment in the production of these suits. New—original. You can be sure of the quality, "100% wool—and no compromise," that is the high sign of Kirschbaum. You can be sure that you are correctly appareled, because Kirschbaum makes the clothes.

The discerning business man can't see enough difference today between the Kirschbaum clothes and custom made clothes to pay twice of almost twice as much for the latter.

Here at White's you'll find the Kirschbaum Suits for Fall and Winter in good assortment and new suits arriving almost daily.

There's the Double-Breasted model with the belt, which can be taken off or put on at will, giving a suit with two style effects. Other Double-Breasted styles, without belts, with quite a variety of pockets.

Of course we are showing Kirschbaum Single-Breasted Suits, because they have and always will have their partisans.



Copyright, 1919, A. B. Kirschbaum Company

Kirschbaum	Kirschbaum	Kirschbaum	Kirschbaum
Suits for	Suits for	Suits for	Suits for
\$35	\$40	\$45	\$50

New Fall Topcoats
Tailored by Kirschbaum

\$35 to \$45

Knit-Tex Coats, \$30

New Winter Overcoats
Styled by Kirschbaum

\$35, \$40, \$45,

\$50 to \$70

Products that Packers Sell

Their Number Grossly Exaggerated

The Federal Trade Commission has published a list of some 640 articles said to be sold by the packers.

This list is ridiculously padded in order to scare people into the belief that the packers are getting control of the food supply of the nation.

For example, the list includes not only "beef sides" and "beef cuts," but also over 60 other items of beef products and by-products.

Over 90 articles listed are not sold to the outside trade but are raw materials and supplies, such as brick, cement, etc., used by Swift & Company in carrying on its business.

Glaring duplications appear, such as "sardines" and "canned sardines"; "butterine" and "oleomargarine"; "dried sausages" and "dry sausage," etc.

The list includes 37 kinds of sausage; 4 different kinds or preparations of beef tongue, etc., etc.

Simmered down, Swift & Company handles in addition to meats and meat by-products, only butter, eggs, cheese, poultry, canned goods, lard substitutes, and to a very small extent, dried and salt fish. And the proportion which we handle of the total supply of any one of these is absurdly small.

Do you want to be fooled by such misleading and ridiculous statements of the Trade Commission? Do you want radical legislation based on such absurd evidence?

Let us send you a "Swift Dollar."
It will interest you.
Address Swift and Company
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

61 Wholesale Distributing Houses in New England Territory
Central Office, Boston, 60 North Market Street
C. H. Simons, District Manager



Men's Clothing Dep't. R. H. WHITE CO.

RAMON GUAYMA

S Joe Jackson's Big Bat Wins Pennant for White Sox

Chicago, Sept. 25.—The Chicago
Water Board ruled the American
League pennant for 1913 by de-
claring St. Louis 6 to 5 in a hard
fought game at Comiskey Park.
Eddie Collins scored for Chicago
and he led off of the box.
The record of this season
is the best ever for a league.

he said the machine had driven
in the car that was too late
for the day

[illegible]

Amusements.

TREMONT THEATRE

REELAY & REELAYERS FURNISHING INSTRUCTIONS
Even at 8:10, Main. Wed. & Sat. 7:10
BIG HIT:
ago COHANY's Great Character Comedy
**A PRINCE
THERE WAS**
FROM
COPPOLA & LONGUE
STORY BY RICHARD HENRY
WITH **GRANT MITCHELL**
OF "TAILOR MADE MAN" FAME

COLONIAL THEATRE
CHARLES J. RIEL, Manager
Even at 8:10 sharp. Wed. & Sat. 7:10
LAST
2
RAYMOND

HITCHCOCK in his
BRAND NEW
MUSICAL REVUE

HITCHY-KOO. 1915

MAJESTIC THEATRE

Presenting **THE SINGING BRONCOS**
Hitchy-Koo (1915)

Now, at Majestic, Wed. & Sat. at 8

Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat.,
25c to \$1.00. Nights, 50c to \$1.50

RAY CONNERTY AND MORRIS
Gene Tremain

EXPERIENCE

By GEORGE V. BOWART
The Most Wonderful Play in America
2 WEEKS ONLY

TRAMONT

TEMPLE

TWICE DAILY
2:15 & 8:15

**MARY
DICKFORD**

"DADDY-LONG-LEGS"
(A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION)
PERFORMED OFFERED BY THE MATHEW BLOOMSON

ING-PICTURE THEATRES

ORIENT HEIGHTS

ORIENT GARDENS

Frank Keenan in
Name "Ethel Clayton"
"Pettigrew's Girl"
Henry to her latest comed
Kingsham Weekly

ROSLINDALE

GORMAN'S
2.15¢ B.O.O.

ROXBURY

SHAWMUT THEATRE

ALICE BRADY in "The Bride and the Broom"
DOROTHY PHILLIPS in "Deadly"
"The Masked Rider" Wm. R.S. S.
Lloyd Comedy

SOUTH BOSTON

CONGRESS HALL
THE ATRE

"The Girl from Alaska"
featuring Lottie Kaur, P.
Ellis Dean in "Up-
Smooth" L-Ra Comedy.

S IN THE BOSTON AMERICAN

Amusements.

Amusements.

Amusements.

Amusements.

MECHANICS HALL

Next Saturday Eve. at 8:30
SEPTEMBER 27th

The Opa Concert Only

Latin American Choirs

Mons. CASIMIRI and 70 SINGERS from the
SISTINE CHAPEL, ST. PETER'S AND
ST. JOHN'S AT ROME

Seats Now at Staines' 152 Broadway St.
\$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$7.00, PLUS TAX
GENERAL ADMISSION \$1.00

BEKEITH'S

THE AMERICAN CIRCLE OF THEATRE
SERIES OF NEW "EAR FULL OF" CANCER
LEE KOHLMAIR & CO. NAVAL OCTETTE
HARRY & ANNA NEWMAN
Now in Broadway, Columbia and
ELIZABETH M. MURRAY

ORPHEUM

ALL THEATRES
SERIES OF NEW "EAR FULL OF" CANCER
LEE KOHLMAIR & CO. NAVAL OCTETTE
HARRY & ANNA NEWMAN
Now in Broadway, Columbia and
ELIZABETH M. MURRAY

THE CRAIG PLAYERS

With Jack Davis and Mary Young
THE FUGITIVE
ARLINGTON THEATRE
Main, Wed. and Sat., 8:15, P.M.
Tickets on Sale Downtown at Elites
Next Week "Pariah & Perdition"

WALDORF THEATRE

MATINEE AND EVENING
Musical Comedy & Photoplays

SCOLLAY

Excelsior
MAZIMOVA
"IN THE BRAT"
ALSO BIG BILL OF VALENTELLA

ST. JAMES

Another sensational melodrama
"VIRTUOUS MEN"
COMING ALL NOVEMBER

FENWAY

WALLACE REID in "The Value of the Dollar"
HARRY CARRIE in "The Art of the Audible"
First Run
Main St. Boston, 7:30 P.M.

CODMAN

WALLACE REID in "The Value of the Dollar"
HARRY CARRIE in "The Art of the Audible"
First Run
Main St. Boston, 7:30 P.M.

THE FUNNIEST

FLORENCE
MOORE
"THE FUNNIEST"
"THE FUNNIEST"
"THE FUNNIEST"
PLYMOUTH POP. \$1.00
Main, Wed. and Sat. 7:30
Come also at Little Building

WILBUR

MADDOCK & HART
THE ARMY MEN
"NOTHING BUT LOVE"
WITH ANDREW TOMBS
AND RUBY NORTON
Main, Wed. and Sat. 7:30
Come also at Little Building

SHUBERT

Some Show - Some Wit
Some Show - Some Wit
Some Show - Some Wit
Main, Wed. and Sat. 7:30
Come also at Little Building

FRANK TINNEY

Some Show - Some Wit
Some Show - Some Wit
Some Show - Some Wit
Main, Wed. and Sat. 7:30
Come also at Little Building

SHOWING TODAY

AT OUR FAVORITE HOME OWN
MOVING-PICTURE
THEATRES

CAMBRIDGE

THE FUNNIEST
MOORE
"THE FUNNIEST"
"THE FUNNIEST"
"THE FUNNIEST"
PLYMOUTH POP. \$1.00
Main, Wed. and Sat. 7:30
Come also at Little Building

FRANKLIN PARK

THE FUNNIEST
MOORE
"THE FUNNIEST"
"THE FUNNIEST"
"THE FUNNIEST"
PLYMOUTH POP. \$1.00
Main, Wed. and Sat. 7:30
Come also at Little Building

STRAND

THE FUNNIEST
MOORE
"THE FUNNIEST"
"THE FUNNIEST"
"THE FUNNIEST"
PLYMOUTH POP. \$1.00
Main, Wed. and Sat. 7:30
Come also at Little Building

GRAND

THE FUNNIEST
MOORE
"THE FUNNIEST"
"THE FUNNIEST"
"THE FUNNIEST"
PLYMOUTH POP. \$1.00
Main, Wed. and Sat. 7:30
Come also at Little Building

TREMONT THEATRE

THE FUNNIEST
MOORE
"THE FUNNIEST"
"THE FUNNIEST"
"THE FUNNIEST"
PLYMOUTH POP. \$1.00
Main, Wed. and Sat. 7:30
Come also at Little Building

COLONIAL THEATRE

THE FUNNIEST
MOORE
"THE FUNNIEST"
"THE FUNNIEST"
"THE FUNNIEST"
PLYMOUTH POP. \$1.00
Main, Wed. and Sat. 7:30
Come also at Little Building

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK

THE FUNNIEST
MOORE
"THE FUNNIEST"
"THE FUNNIEST"
"THE FUNNIEST"
PLYMOUTH POP. \$1.00
Main, Wed. and Sat. 7:30
Come also at Little Building

MAJESTIC

THE FUNNIEST
MOORE
"THE FUNNIEST"
"THE FUNNIEST"
"THE FUNNIEST"
PLYMOUTH POP. \$1.00
Main, Wed. and Sat. 7:30
Come also at Little Building

PICKFORD

THE FUNNIEST
MOORE
"THE FUNNIEST"
"THE FUNNIEST"
"THE FUNNIEST"
PLYMOUTH POP. \$1.00
Main, Wed. and Sat. 7:30
Come also at Little Building

ORIENT HEIGHTS

THE FUNNIEST
MOORE
"THE FUNNIEST"
"THE FUNNIEST"
"THE FUNNIEST"
PLYMOUTH POP. \$1.00
Main, Wed. and Sat. 7:30
Come also at Little Building

ORIENT GARDENS

THE FUNNIEST
MOORE
"THE FUNNIEST"
"THE FUNNIEST"
"THE FUNNIEST"
PLYMOUTH POP. \$1.00
Main, Wed. and Sat. 7:30
Come also at Little Building

ROXBURY

THE FUNNIEST
MOORE
"THE FUNNIEST"
"THE FUNNIEST"
"THE FUNNIEST"
PLYMOUTH POP. \$1.00
Main, Wed. and Sat. 7:30
Come also at Little Building

SHAWMUT

THE FUNNIEST
MOORE
"THE FUNNIEST"
"THE FUNNIEST"
"THE FUNNIEST"
PLYMOUTH POP. \$1.00
Main, Wed. and Sat. 7:30
Come also at Little Building

SOUTH BOSTON

THE FUNNIEST
MOORE
"THE FUNNIEST"
"THE FUNNIEST"
"THE FUNNIEST"
PLYMOUTH POP. \$1.00
Main, Wed. and Sat. 7:30
Come also at Little Building

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS IN THE BOSTON AMERICAN

KRAZY KAT

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ONE



TWO



THREE

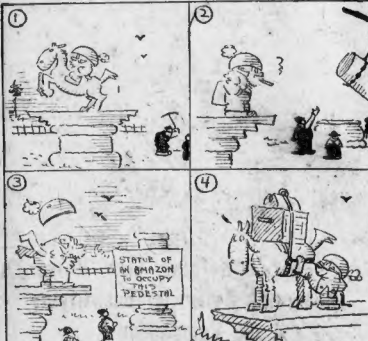
THEN THE FUN BEGAN

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THE GENERAL

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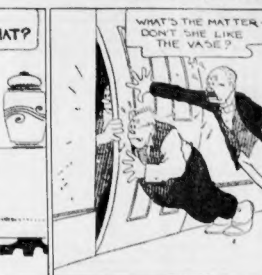


Kabibble Kabaret

Copyright, 1919, International Feature Service, Inc.—Registered U. S. Patent Office.
DEAR MR. KABIBBLE,
ALL MY OTHER SUITORS FLATTERED ME, BUT MY PRESENT FIANCE—WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT?
THAT HE IS FLATTERING YOU—BY MARRYING YOU.

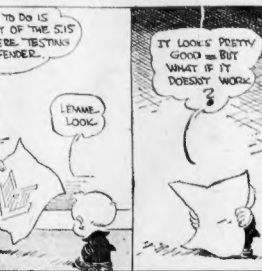
BRINGING UP FATHER

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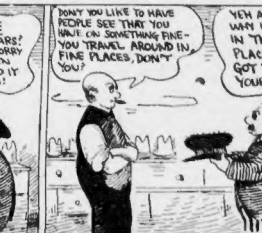
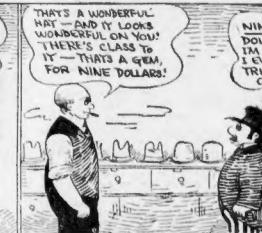
JERRY ON THE JOB

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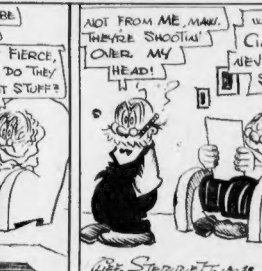
ABIE THE AGENT

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POLLY AND HER PALS

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US BOYS

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HON AND DEARIE

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Hon Is Always in Luck



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Taxes That Harm Business and Hurt Labor Should Be Removed

Mr. Kahn's views on taxation are printed at the right of this page.—EDITOR.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1919.

Editor of The American:

My personal opinion is that Mr. Kahn is exactly right.

He merely is not right enough, because he does not to my mind go far enough.

All taxation is a burden, not only upon the individual, but upon business. A certain amount of taxation is naturally necessary to maintain the machinery of government, and that burden must be cheerfully borne.

Extraordinary taxation is necessary on extraordinary occasions like the war, and any sacrifice must unhesitatingly be made by patriotic citizens in such times of great national emergency.

But when there is no great national emergency taxation should be reduced to the bare necessities of government, for the individual good and for the common good.

It is, therefore, the civic duty of the citizen as much as his personal advantage to insist upon the reduction of taxation to the necessary minimum.

The reason taxation is not only a burden upon the individual, but a brake upon the development of the business and the industry and the commerce of the country is because the amount of taxation is added to the cost of production, and high taxation means a higher cost of production, which means a higher cost of living.

It means a higher cost of labor, because labor must charge more for its service in order to meet the high cost of living.

High taxation of course means higher cost of materials, because the taxation has to be added to the cost of production of materials.

It means a higher cost of machinery. And thus, through labor and raw materials and machinery, and the necessity of making a reasonable profit over and above taxation upon the money invested, the cost of manufactured articles is multiplied.

Now, the ability of one nation to compete with another in the trade of the world, and even in supplying the commodities for its own country, depends not only upon the excellence of its products, but upon the cheapness with which those products can be made.

A nation which is highly taxed is necessarily at a disadvantage as compared with a lower taxed nation in the competition for the markets of the world.

Taxation is, therefore, a penalty imposed upon production, a handicap upon industrial and commercial progress.

Taxation that is necessary, then, for the support of the State or the defence of the State, must be endured, but the highest governmental and industrial economy consists in keeping that taxation as low as possible, and that brake and burden upon prosperity at the minimum of injurious effect.

The graduated income tax which Mr. Kahn declares he has always advocated, and which I have always advocated, while no more of an advantage as regards production than any other form of taxation, may be described as a desirable form of disadvantage.

It is, to be sure, in a sense an injustice, but it is an injustice that the strong can afford to bear and should desire to bear.

It is not sufficient to say in its defense that the rich should pay more toward government than the poor, because the rich would pay more through an income tax that was not graduated, it being quite evident that the contribution of the owner of an income of a million dollars on a 10 per cent. income tax would be a thousand times as much as the contribution toward the government of the owner of an income of a thousand dollars.

The strong man, inspired by a spirit of patriotic duty, desires to do not merely his share toward the support of the State—and especially toward the defence of the State in critical periods—but more than his share; as much, in fact, as he can do and continue to be efficient in his line of activity.

There are certain taxes, however, which distinctly interfere with the effectiveness of individuals and business institutions in their lines of industrial activity.

There are certain taxes which fall not only with peculiar injustice, but with peculiar injury upon individuals and business enterprises.

One of the most conspicuous of these is the excess profits tax.

Excess profits taxes were defensible during the war because any amount of taxation was, in a sense, defensible, even to the point of confiscation, the interest of the nation being so wholly superior to the interests of any individual or industry.

But now that the war is over and the crying need for funds at any cost, even at the sacrifice of business progress, is ended, there should be more intelligent judgment and discrimination in the imposition of taxes.

The most harmful taxes—that is, those most harmful to industry, to the development of new enterprises and the wider employment of labor—should be removed, and taxation steadily reduced until it again reaches the plane of legitimate governmental necessity.

The excess profits tax had the special excuse for existence during the war period that it was supposed to fall, and did to a certain extent fall, upon those industries which made peculiar profits out of the war.

Now that the war is over and no industries can be making such profits, that reason for the existence of the excess profits tax is removed.

The excess profits tax now falls with notable injustice upon new enterprises, the very kind of enterprises which it should be the purpose of the government to encourage, not only for the development of industry, but for the additional employment of labor.

For instance, an enterprise which was started ten years ago and was making a healthy profit before the war is not materially affected by the excess profits tax, there being no large additional profits to-day over the period of five years ago, which the excess profits tax takes as a comparison.

But an enterprise which was started five or six years ago and which made no profits during the first few years of its existence is now paying an excess profits tax upon practically all of its profits.

So that this new enterprise is more heavily taxed than the older enterprise, and is at a distinct disadvantage in comparison with it.

Such a form of unjust taxation is a burden upon a new enterprise, indeed a blight upon a new enterprise, and there is no excuse for maintaining it, no reason for retaining it.

Our whole system of taxation is a haphazard thing, unworthy of the name of system, and men of Mr. Kahn's financial clear-sightedness cannot confer a greater benefit upon the country than by urging, as Mr. Kahn does, the remodelling of our system of taxation upon lines of less injustice and less public injury.

Let no man imagine that he can afford to be indifferent to unwise taxation, or that he escapes the injury of it, although he may not be able to trace its effect directly to himself.

Excessive taxation is felt in the high cost of living, which every man encounters, for the tax is passed along in every case to the ultimate consumer, or rent payer, or purchaser.

Moreover, the handicap which a whole nation feels through excessive taxation is shared by every individual in the nation.

It is, therefore, the duty of every citizen to exert himself to secure at the earliest moment the wisest and justest, the most equitable and most economic form of general taxation.

The columns of this page are freely open to discussions of this vital matter, and the readers of this page are urged to clarify their opinions, and to urge their representatives in Congress to reduce taxation as speedily as possible, to terminate the private wars and excessive expenditures which make high taxation necessary, and to restore as promptly as possible a just and equitable system of taxation, based upon the legitimate requirements of the machinery of government.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

The Height of Folly

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Today

Our Revolution Over Pay the Goat Catcher Capital Gets One Quarter

By Arthur Brisbane

(Copyright, 1919)

Mike Yelovitch is arrested by Federal agents at Gary, and held in \$10,000 bail "on a charge of urging a revolution through which the workers would win control of the mills and of the government."

Mike Yelovitch is behind in his history. This country has had its revolution, back in 1776. Through that revolution workers can get control of government whenever they choose to. All they need do is think and vote together.

If they cannot agree now another revolution wouldn't do them any good.

The majority should run the country. The majority in this country is not that now, and voting in can do such hard work.

The United States wants to build, get over the war, and go ahead. People have little patience with those that talk about violence or cause it directly or indirectly. Four years of war supplied violence enough.

If a hundred workmen were wrecked on a downy island, each would understand exactly that he could only hope for one hundredth part of what one hundred men might produce. Not one would be foolish enough to imagine that rules or regulations would give him any more than the result of the labor of some other man on the island.

On this island called the earth there are about fifteen hundred million human beings. In our little part, the United States, there are a hundred million. All that each human being can get here in the long run is the one hundredth millionth part of what all produce.

On the desert island it would be important, as in the United States, to see that each man does a fair share of work, that each man gets what he is entitled to.

And every intelligent man knows that a human being is entitled to more than another and it is wise to give it to him.

If you had on your desert island

a man that could run a hundred yards in ten seconds, fast enough to catch the wild goat, you would say: "That man is able to catch enough goats to feed us all. We must not be stingy with him. He is entitled to something extra, because he can run so fast."

On the other hand, if that desert island you would not allow the swift runner to catch all the goats, put them in the corral for himself and charge you ten times their value. You would make a fair arrangement.

This should be done in this country and in all other countries, and gradually it is being done.

Once-Overs

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TALKING ABOUT YOUR CHILDREN'S PRANKS

Mothers, why go about the neighborhood telling about the annoying pranks which your children have played?

Can you not realize that every time your story is repeated—and it is bound to be repeated—such changes will be made that you would never recognize it later as having any connection with the one you told.

A mischievous child, doing little things, harmless but aggravating to the mother, may soon be looked up as a really devilish kid.

And why? Because the mother talks too much and her stories are exaggerated.

Now, mother, are you playing fair with the kiddie?

Girls and boys have been actually made vicious youngsters, all because their playmates, during discussions, have stated that they were bad.

The surest way to make anyone mean and resentfully devilish is to keep telling him that you think he has, instead of good, of that person's motives.

But, as a mother, could you deliberately tell your son that you think your son that would send him on the downward path?

Of course, you would not. Then be careful of your stories about your son or daughter.

A Primitive Weapon

The blowgun is still popular for hunting among the Kossati Indians in Louisiana.

Yet some of these countries are probably quite as democratic as we are and have no greater tender mercies for rich men than we have.

If all of them have stopped at certain limits of income taxation, the reason is simply that they recognize the unwieldy and economic waste of going beyond those limits, and that longer experience than ours has taught them the old axiom of taxation that an excessive impost destroys its own productivity. It attains that inevitable result in a variety of ways, both actual and psychological.

But that is only one of the points in which I believe our revenue

measures to be faulty. They are unscientific and crude in many respects, and discriminatory against business and against the great industrial States.

Of course, the burden of meeting the cost of the war must be laid according to capacity to bear it. It would be as senseless to wish it laid otherwise and fail a folly to endeavor to have it laid otherwise.

We all agree that the principal single source of governmental revenue must necessarily be business and accumulated capital, but these sources should not be used excessively and to the exclusion of others. The structure of taxation should be harmonious and symmetrical. No part of it should be so planned as to produce an unscientific and dangerous strain.

I cannot escape the conclusion that the very extreme of the burden laid upon business and income has partially defeated the rightful purpose which the framers of our tax legislation doubtless had in mind—namely, to impose the greatest burden upon those most able to bear it—and at the same time has given rise to certain unforeseen and troublesome developments and has tended to throw our economic equilibrium out of gear, to the detriment of everybody and particularly to the cost and damage of the masses of the people.

Increased production is the urgent need of the day. In order to make good the financial and economic ravages of the war and to bring about lastingly better conditions for the masses of the people.

But increased production necessarily means the use of increased capital. It means that the business man must have an adequate surplus at the end of the year in order to perfect his plant, to enlarge his operations, etc.

In the face of unparalleled taxation, how is he to find that necessary surplus except by increasing the cost of his products? Paying higher taxes than his European competitor, as well as higher wages, how can he hold his own in the long run, in the markets of the world, or ultimately even maintain his home market against the more favorably taxed nations?

Nothing is further from thought than to dispute for a moment that taxes must be laid in accordance with the dictates of social justice. I do not plead for any plan of taxation that will spare wealth. It is not need for a system and method which, by taking account of tested and immutable principles that cannot be disregarded with impunity, will preserve the economies of the country on an even keel; a system and method which, without tenderness for, yet without animosity against, those who have been materially successful, will adjust the financial burden of government wisely and justly, without fear or favor.

The views which I expressed in my memorandum are the result of thought and study and practical experience. To the best of my judgment they are free from personal bias. But I am not presumptuous enough to think that there may not be flaws in my reasoning. I have not ventured to advocate any particular method of taxation.

All I have advocated is that an absolutely impartial, non-partisan and competent commission be appointed to study the economic and social effects of the present system of taxation which have been in force during and since the termination of the war, and to make recommendations to Congress based upon such study—not with the view of advancing any class or section of the country, but of serving the progress of the nation, and promoting the welfare of all the people.

Discussing the Basic of After-the-War Taxation

By Otto H. Kahn

New York, Sept. 18, 1919.

Dear Mr. Hearst:

Thinking that you might possibly care to peruse it, I take pleasure in enclosing herewith copy of a letter which I sent to the American yesterday, and I remain,

Very faithfully yours,

OTTO H. KAHN.

Editor of American:

May I ask the courtesy of your space for a statement in response to your editorial of the 11th inst., in which you comment on my views on the subject of taxation?

You say that I "denounce the present excess profits income tax," in which term you embrace two entirely different and separate taxes, the so-called excess profits tax (inaccurately so styled) and the income tax.

The criticism which I expressed in the "Memorandum" to which your editorial refers relates not at all, in principle, to the income tax, but solely to the so-called excess profits tax, as you will observe, if you will do me the favor to peruse the full text of the Memorandum. And that the excess profits tax does increase costs and does discourage enterprise and new development is, I venture to say, a manifest and undeniable fact, that result being, indeed, unavoidably inherent in the nature of that tax.

As to the graduated income tax, so far from combusting the principle of that measure, I am and always have been wholly in favor of it. Indeed, I advocated it long before the passage of the constitutional amendment which gave it undisputed national sanction. I have always looked upon it as a socially just and, therefore, desirable tax, though I cannot agree with you—and I think very few will who have studied the actual workings of the tax—that it does or can stimulate production and make for better business.

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The views which I expressed in my memorandum are the result of thought and study and practical experience. To the best of my judgment they are free from personal bias. But I am not presumptuous enough to think that there may not be flaws in my reasoning. I have not ventured to advocate any particular method of taxation.

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